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LOGINID:SSPTANAG1626

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	DEC 05	CASREACT(R) - Over 10 million reactions available
NEWS 4	DEC 14	2006 MeSH terms loaded in MEDLINE/LMEDLINE
NEWS 5	DEC 14	2006 MeSH terms loaded for MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER
NEWS 6	DEC 14	CA/CAPLUS to be enhanced with updated IPC codes
NEWS 7	DEC 21	IPC search and display fields enhanced in CA/CAPLUS with the IPC reform
NEWS 8	DEC 23	New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/USPAT2
NEWS 9	JAN 13	IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
NEWS 10	JAN 13	New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to INPADOC
NEWS 11	JAN 17	Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS 12	JAN 17	IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
NEWS 13	JAN 30	Saved answer limit increased
NEWS 14	JAN 31	Monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency added to TULSA
NEWS 15	FEB 21	STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist visualization results
NEWS 16	FEB 22	Status of current WO (PCT) information on STN
NEWS 17	FEB 22	The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
NEWS 18	FEB 22	Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
NEWS 19	FEB 27	New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS 20	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reload improves functionality
NEWS 21	FEB 28	TOXCENTER reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 22	FEB 28	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with more experimental spectral property data
NEWS 23	MAR 01	INSPEC reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24	MAR 03	Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
NEWS 25	MAR 08	X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005. V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT <http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/>

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that

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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:56:27 ON 15 MAR 2006

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:56:47 ON 15 MAR 2006

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 876856-38-1

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 876856-38-1

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

```
*****
*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*
*****
```

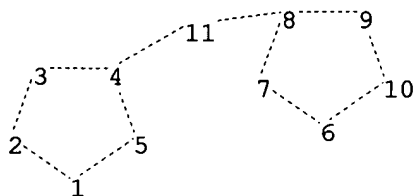
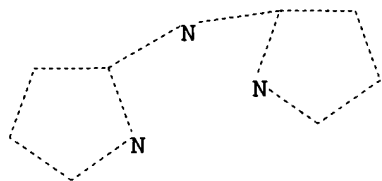
Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

=>

Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10508754rtr.str



chain nodes :

11

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

chain bonds :

4-11 8-11

ring bonds :

1-2 1-5 2-3 3-4 4-5 6-7 6-10 7-8 8-9 9-10

exact/norm bonds :

1-2 1-5 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-11 6-7 6-10 7-8 8-9 8-11 9-10

Match level :

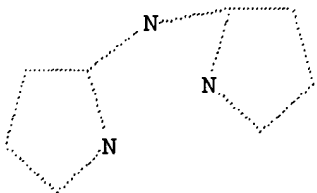
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d 11

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s 11

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 16:57:09 FILE 'REGISTRY'

SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 127 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 127 ITERATIONS

6 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**

PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 1864 TO 3216

PROJECTED ANSWERS: 6 TO 266

L2 6 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s 11 full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 16:57:16 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 2471 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 2471 ITERATIONS 146 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 146 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> fil hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
166.94	167.15

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:57:22 ON 15 MAR 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Mar 2006 VOL 144 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Mar 2006 (20060314/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l3
L4 62 L3

=> fil reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
2.53	169.68

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:57:55 ON 15 MAR 2006
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 876856-38-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 876856-38-1

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when

conducting SmartSELECT searches.

```
*****
*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*
*****
```

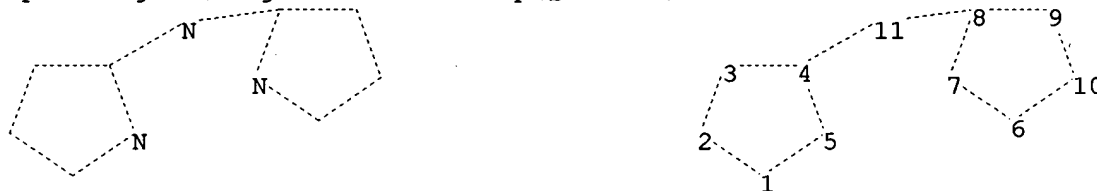
Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

=>

Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10508754s2.str



chain nodes :

11

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

chain bonds :

4-11 8-11

ring bonds :

1-2 1-5 2-3 3-4 4-5 6-7 6-10 7-8 8-9 9-10

exact/norm bonds :

1-2 1-5 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-11 6-7 6-10 7-8 8-9 8-11 9-10

isolated ring systems :

containing 1 : 6 :

Match level :

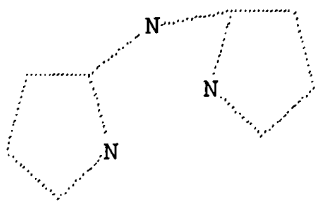
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:CLASS

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d 15

L5 HAS NO ANSWERS

L5 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s 15 full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 17:00:08 FILE 'REGISTRY'

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 417 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 417 ITERATIONS

82 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L6 82 SEA SSS FUL L5

=> fil hcaplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

168.26

337.94

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:00:12 ON 15 MAR 2006

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Mar 2006 VOL 144 ISS 12

FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Mar 2006 (20060314/ED)

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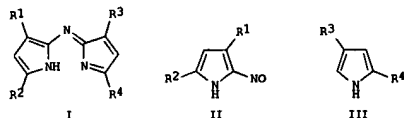
This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s 16

L7 32 L6

=> d ed abs ibib hitstr 1-32

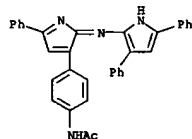
L7 ANSWER 1 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 15 Jun 2005
 GI



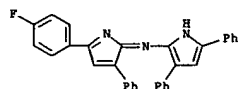
AB A stepwise route to unsym. tetraarylazadipyrromethenes I [R1 = Ph, 4-MeOC6H4, R2 = Ph, 4-MeOC6H4, 4-FC6H4, R3 = 4-Me2NCH2C6H4, 4-MeOC6H4, 4-BrC6H4, 4-Et2NCH2C6H4, [(4-morpholino)methyl]phenyl, 4-MeOC6H4, Ph, R4 = Ph, 4-FC6H4, 4-MeOC6H4] by a condensation of 2,4-diaryl-5-nitrosopyrroles II with 2,4-diarylpyrroles III is described. This modular building-block approach allows for the introduction of up to four different aryl substituents on the azadipyrromethene and is tolerant of a varied substituent set. An efficient synthesis of the 2,4-diarylpyrroles building blocks III from 1,3-diaryl-4-nitrobutan-1-ones O2NCH2CH(R1)CH2COR2 by nitro hydrolysis to a keto-aldehyde and subsequent ammonia condensation reaction has been achieved. The facile conversion of 2,4-diarylpyrroles III into their α -nitroso analogs by their reaction with sodium nitrite generated the second building block II required for the synthesis.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:508621 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:211797
 TITLE: A Modular Synthesis of Unsymmetrical Tetraarylazadipyrromethenes
 AUTHOR(S): Hall, Michael J.; McDonnell, Shane O.; Killoran, John; O'Shea, Daniel F.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Synthesis and Chemical Biology, Conway Institute, Department of Chemistry, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ire.
 SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (2005), 70(14), 5571-5578
 CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 IT 862201-43-2P 862201-44-3P 862201-45-4P
 862201-46-5P 862201-47-6P 862201-48-7P
 862201-49-8P 862201-50-1P 862201-51-2P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (modular preparation of unsym. tetraarylazadipyrromethenes from diarylnitrosopyrroles and diarylpyrroles)
 RN 862201-43-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[3-(4-bromophenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

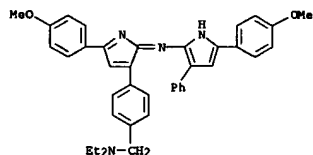
L7 ANSWER 1 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



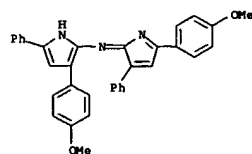
RN 862201-47-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



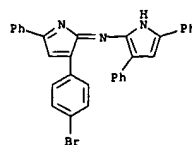
RN 862201-48-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[3-(4-(diethylamino)methyl)phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



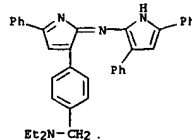
RN 862201-49-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



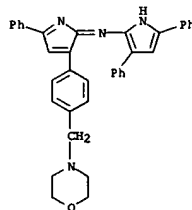
L7 ANSWER 1 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



RN 862201-44-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[3-(4-(diethylamino)methyl)phenyl]-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



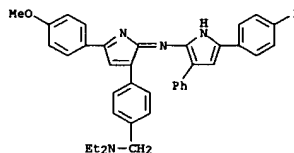
RN 862201-45-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[3-(4-(4-morpholinylmethyl)phenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



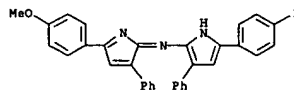
RN 862201-46-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[4-[2-[(3,5-diphenyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)imino]-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-3-yl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

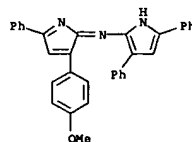
RN 862201-50-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[3-(4-(diethylamino)methyl)phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 862201-51-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

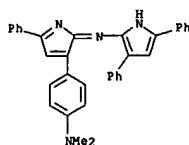


IT 862201-42-1P
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (modular preparation of unsym. tetraarylazadipyrromethenes from diarylnitrosopyrroles and diarylpyrroles and crystal structure)
 RN 862201-42-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



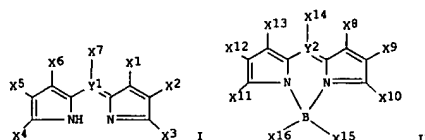
IT 862201-25-0P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (modular preparation of unsym. tetraarylazadipyrromethenes from diarylnitrosopyrroles and diarylpyrroles and crystal structure)
 RN 862201-25-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[3-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 2005
GI



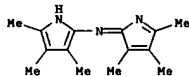
AB The materials comprise (A) amines Ar1NR1R2 [Ar1 = (un)substituted perylenyl; R1, R2 = (un)substituted aromatic hydrocarbyl or aromatic heterocyclic group; Ar1 and R1, Ar1 and R2, or R1 and R2 may form ring] and (B) pyromethenes I or II [X1-X14 = H, (un)substituted aliphatic hydrocarbyl, aromatic hydrocarbyl, aliphatic heterocyclic group, or aromatic heterocyclic group; X1-X7 may form ring; Y1, Y2 = C, N; X15, X16 = halo, H, (un)substituted aliphatic hydrocarbyl, aromatic hydrocarbyl, aliphatic heterocyclic group, or aromatic heterocyclic group]. Organic electroluminescent devices have light-emitting layers of the materials. The devices show high luminance, low driving voltage, and high color purity.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:215910 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:287613
TITLE: Materials for red-emitting organic electroluminescent devices with long lifetime
INVENTOR(S): Toba, Yasumasa; Suda, Yasumasa; Amano, Saneomi; Tanaka, Hiroaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 61 pp.
COUEN: JPOKXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005060459	A2	20050310	JP 2003-289700	20030808
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.1			JP 2003-289700	20030808
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 142:287613		

IT 847253-76-3
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(red-emitting organic electroluminescent devices with high luminance and low driving voltage)
RN 847253-76-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 3,4,5-trimethyl-N-(3,4,5-trimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

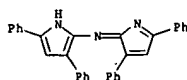


L7 ANSWER 3 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 10 Aug 2004

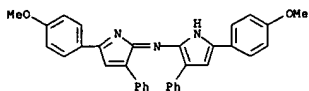
AB Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is an emerging treatment modality for a range of disease classes, both cancerous and noncancerous. This has brought about an active pursuit of new PDT agents that can be optimized for the unique set of photophys. characteristics that are required for a successful clin. agent. We now describe a totally new class of PDT agent, the BF2-chelated 3,5-diaryl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-3,5-diarylprrrol-2-ylideneamines (tetraacylazadipyrromethenes). Optimized synthetic procedures have been developed to facilitate the generation of an array of specifically substituted derivs. to demonstrate how control of key therapeutic parameters such as wavelength of maximum absorbance and singlet-oxygen generation can be achieved. Photosensitizer absorption maxima can be varied within the body's therapeutic window between 650 and 700 nm, with high extinction coeffs. ranging from 75 000 to 85 000 M-1 cm-1. Photosensitizer singlet-oxygen generation level was modulated by the exploitation of the heavy-atom effect. An array of photosensitizers with and without bromine atom substituents gave rise to a series of compds. with varying singlet-oxygen generation profiles. X-ray structural evidence indicates that the substitution of the bromine atoms has not caused a planarity distortion of the photosensitizer. Comparative singlet-oxygen production levels of each photosensitizer vs. two stds. demonstrated a modulating effect on singlet-oxygen generation depending upon substituent patterns about the photosensitizer. Confocal laser scanning microscopy imaging of 18a in HeLa cervical carcinoma cells proved that the photosensitizer was exclusively localized to the cellular cytoplasm. In vitro light-induced toxicity assays in HeLa cervical carcinoma and MRC5-SV40 transformed fibroblast cancer cell lines confirmed that the heavy-atom effect is viable in a live cellular system and that it can be exploited to modulate assay efficacy. Direct comparison of the efficacy of the photosensitizers 18b and 19b, which only differ in mol. structure by the presence of two bromine atoms, illustrated an increase in efficacy of more than a 1000-fold in both cell lines. All photosensitizers have very low to nondeterminable dark toxicity in our assay system.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:641070 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:309709
TITLE: In Vitro Demonstration of the Heavy-Atom Effect for Photodynamic Therapy
AUTHOR(S): Gorman, Aedif; Killoran, John; O'Shea, Caroline; Kenna, Tony; Gallagher, William M.; O'Shea, Donald F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Synthesis and Chemical Biology, Conway Institute of Biomolecular and Biomedical Research, University College Dublin, Belfield, Ire.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2004), 126(34), 10619-10631
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:309709
IT 40047-93-6P 490035-85-3P 603105-63-1P
768377-92-0P 768377-93-1P 849703-40-8P
849703-41-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(PDT photosensitizers preparation and heavy-atom effect)
RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

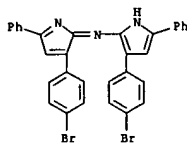
L7 ANSWER 3 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



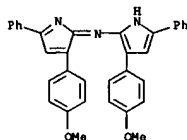
RN 490035-85-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 603105-63-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 3-(4-bromophenyl)-N-[3-(4-bromophenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

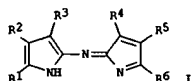


RN 768377-92-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 768377-93-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-, monohydrobromide (9CI)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 03 Oct 2003
GI



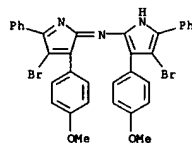
AB The present invention claims azadipyrromethenes (I) or a salt, metal complex or hydrate or other solvate thereof, (R1, R2, R3, R4, R5 and R6 are independently selected from the group consisting of H; a (un)substituted, (un)saturated, cyclic, moiety; a (un)substituted, (un)saturated, straight or branched chain alkyl or acyl moiety; metals = B, Al, Zn, Si, Mg, Lu, Sn). The present invention also claims the use of these compounds in the therapy in vivo or in vitro of a photosensitive target biol. cell by irradiation, as well as methods of treating a photosensitive target biol. cell in vivo or in vitro. Finally, the present invention claims pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier. For example, I (R1 = R3 = R4 = R6, R2 = R5 = H) reacted with BF₃·OEt₂ to give LBF2 (L = I) in 72-38 % yield. LBF2 was characterized by absorption and fluorescence spectra and the fluorescence quantum yields were determined.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:777809 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:269724
TITLE: Compounds useful as photodynamic therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): O'Shea, Donal; Killoran, John; Gallagher, William
PATENT ASSIGNER(S): University College Dublin, National University of Ireland Dublin, Ire.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003080627	A1	20031002	WO 2003-EP3174	20030324
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2003224000	A1	20031008	AU 2003-224000	20030324
EP 1492799	A1	20050105	EP 2003-720375	20030324
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
US 2005107335	A1	20050519	US 2003-508754	20030324
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IE 2002-809	A 20020322

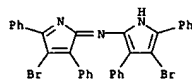
Page 915/03/2006

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



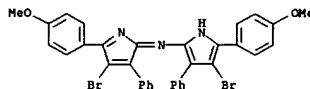
● HBr

RN 849703-40-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl-, monohydrobromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HBr

RN 849703-41-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-, monohydrobromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



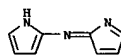
● HBr

REFERENCE COUNT: 72 THERE ARE 72 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
WO 2003-EP3174 W 20030324

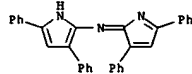
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:269724
IT 77889-58-8DP, derivs., metal complexes
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of azadipyrromethene complexes for use in photodynamic therapy for)

RN 77889-58-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

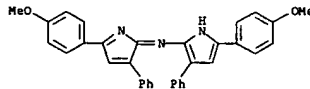


IT 40047-93-6 490035-85-3 490035-86-4
490035-87-5 603105-63-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant for preparation of boron azadipyrromethene complexes for use in photodynamic therapy for cancer)

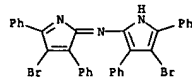
RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 490035-85-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

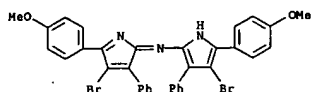


RN 490035-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

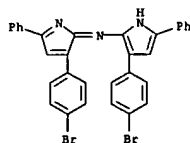


RN 490035-87-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



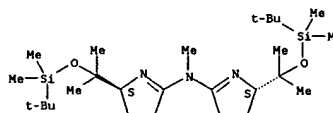
RN 603105-63-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 3-(4-bromophenyl)-N-[3-(4-bromophenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

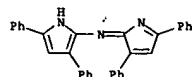
L7 ANSWER 5 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 21 Nov 2002
 AB A review on preparation and application of palladium-allyl complexes.
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:881452 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:181474
 TITLE: Product subclass 2: palladium-allyl complexes.
 AUTHOR(S): Friesen, R. W.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Merck Frost Centre for Therapeutic Research, Kirkland, PE, H9H 3L1, Can.
 SOURCE: Science of Synthesis (2002), 1, 113-264
 CODEN: SSCYJ9
 PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 IT 141362-75-6
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and application of palladium-allyl complexes)
 RN 141362-75-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-N-[(2S)-2-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-, (5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

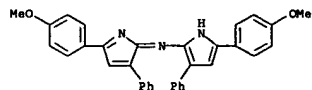


REFERENCE COUNT: 579 THERE ARE 579 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 28 Aug 2002
 AB The synthesis, spectroscopic characteristics and in vitro cellular uptake properties of a new class of therapeutic window photosensitizer, namely the BF2 chelates of 3,5-diaryl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-3,5-diarylpyrrol-2-ylidene amines (tetraarylazadipyrromethenes), are described with the aim of developing a novel class of photodynamic therapeutic agents.
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:647393 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:122679
 TITLE: Synthesis of BF2 chelates of tetraarylazadipyrromethenes and evidence for their photodynamic therapeutic behavior
 AUTHOR(S): Killoran, John; Allen, Lorcan; Gallagher, John F.; Gallagher, William M.; O'Shea, Donal F.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Conway Institute, Centre for Synthesis and Chemical Biology, Department of Chemistry, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin, Ire.
 SOURCE: Chemical Communications (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2002), (17), 1862-1863
 CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345
 PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:122679
 IT 40047-93-6 490035-85-3
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis of boron difluoride chelates of tetraarylazadipyrromethenes and evidence for their photodynamic therapeutic behavior)
 RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

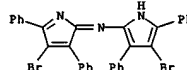


RN 490035-85-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

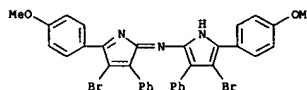


IT 490035-86-4P 490035-87-5P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis of boron difluoride chelates of tetraarylazadipyrromethenes and evidence for their photodynamic therapeutic behavior)
 RN 490035-86-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

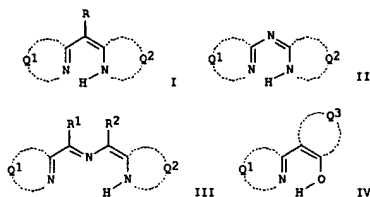


RN 490035-87-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 12 Feb 1999
 GI



AB The recording medium has a recording layer containing a metal complex obtained from a metal compound and a cyanine dye I, II, III, or IV (Q1, Q2 = atomic group required to form heterocyclic group with C and N; R, R1, R2 = H, substituent; R, R1, R2 and Q1, or Q2 form heterocyclic group; Q3 = atomic group required to form active H-containing cyclic enol) or a merocyanine dye. The metal-dye complex shows high solubility and good light resistance.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:97357 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:189480
 TITLE: Optical recording medium using (mero)cyanine dye-metal complex with good light resistance
 INVENTOR(S): Monden, Atsushi; Shinkai, Masahiro; Yamamiya, Shiro; Sasaki, Seishichi; Abe, Yoshio
 PATENT ASSIGNER(S): TDK Electronics Co., Ltd., Japan; Dainichi Seika Kogyo K. K.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 42 pp.
 CODEN: JKOXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11034500	A2	19990209	JP 1997-207234	19970716
JP 3328169	B2	20020924		

PRIORITY APPL. INFO.: JP 1997-207234 19970716

IT 220506-94-5DP, transition metal complexes
 RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (optical recording medium using (mero)cyanine dye-metal complex with good light resistance)
 RN 220506-94-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 4-ethyl-N-(4-ethyl-3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

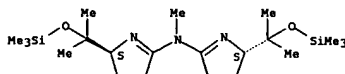
L7 ANSWER 8 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 27 Aug 1998

AB Copper(I) complexes derived from semicorrins, azasemicorrins and bisoxazolines are efficient catalysts for the enantioselective cyclopropanation of silyl enol ethers with diazoacetates. The resulting cyclopropanes can be converted to γ -keto carboxylates by acid-induced ring cleavage. In this way Me (2-oxocyclopentyl)- and (2-oxocyclohexyl)acetates were prepared with up to 90 and 80% ee, resp.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:544631 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:275655
 TITLE: Enantioselective copper-catalyzed cyclopropanation of silyl enol ethers
 AUTHOR(S): Ebinger, Alexander; Heinz, Thomas; Umbricht, Gisela; Pfaltz, Andreas
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung, Mülheim, 45470, Germany
 SOURCE: Tetrahedron (1998), 54(35), 10469-10480
 CODEN: TETRAH; ISSN: 0040-4020
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 129:275655
 IT 141362-74-5

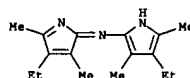
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (stereoselective copper-catalyzed cyclopropanation of silyl enol ethers)
 RN 141362-74-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, N-[(2S)-3,4-dihydro-2-[1-methyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-2-[1-methyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-, (5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

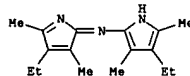


REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



IT 220506-94-5P
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (optical recording medium using (mero)cyanine dye-metal complex with good light resistance)
 RN 220506-94-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 4-ethyl-N-(4-ethyl-3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



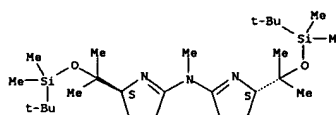
L7 ANSWER 9 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 30 Jul 1997

AB Chiral semicorrin-Cu complexes are efficient enantioselective catalysts for intramol. cyclopropanation reactions of diazomethyl alkenyl ketones leading to bicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-ones (up to 85% ee) and bicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-2-ones (up to 95% ee).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:474280 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:277940
 TITLE: Enantioselective intramolecular cyclopropanation catalyzed by semicorrin-copper complexes
 AUTHOR(S): Pique, Carmen; Fahndrich, Bruno; Pfaltz, Andreas
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chemie, Univ. Basel, Basel, CH-4056, Switz.
 SOURCE: Synlett (1995), (Spec. Issue), 491-492
 CODEN: SYNLES; ISSN: 0936-5214
 PUBLISHER: Thieme
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 IT 141362-75-6

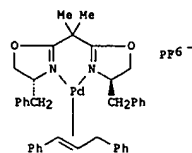
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (enantioselective intramol. cyclopropanation catalyzed by semicorrin in presence of copper triflate for diazomethyl alkenyl ketones)
 RN 141362-75-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-[1-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-N-[(2S)-2-[1-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-, (5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
 ED Entered STN: 29 Apr 1995
 GI



AB Allylpalladium complexes with chiral bis(dihydrooxazole) ligands were studied as catalysts for the enantioselective allylic substitution reaction of (S)-1,3-diphenylprop-2-enyl acetate with the anion of di-Me malonate. Using enantiomerically pure (S,E)-1-(4-tolyl)-3-phenylprop-2-enyl acetate as substrate, the reaction was shown to proceed by a clean 'syn' displacement of acetate by di-Me malonate (Scheme 6). [PdII(η³-allyl)] complex and the analogous [Pd(η³-1,3-diphenylallyl)] complex, both containing the same bis(dihydrooxazole) ligand, were characterized by X-ray structure anal. and by NMR spectroscopy in solution. The structural data reveal that steric interactions of the allyl system with the chiral ligand result in selective electronic activation of one of the allylic termini. The higher reactivity of one allylic terminus toward nucleophilic attack is reflected in a significantly longer Pd-C bond and a shift of the corresponding ¹³C-NMR resonance to higher frequency. One such catalyst is [(1,2,3-η)-1,3-diphenyl-2-propenyl][2,2'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,5-dihydro-4-(phenylmethyl)oxazole]-N3,N3']palladium(II) hexafluorophosphate(1-) (I).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:517650 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:227756

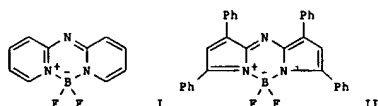
TITLE: Enantioselective allylic substitution catalyzed by chiral [bis(dihydrooxazole)]palladium complexes: catalyst structure and possible mechanism of enantioselection

AUTHOR(S): von Matt, Peter; Lloyd-Jones, Guy C.; Minidis, Alexander B. E.; Pfaltz, Andreas; Macko, Ludwig; Neuburger, Markus; Zehnder, Margareta; Ruegger, Heinz; Pregosin, Paul S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Basel, Basel, CH-4056, Switz.
 SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1995), 78(2), 265-84

PUBLISHER: Verlag Helvetica Chimica Acta
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 123:227756

IT 141362-71-2
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 ([bis(dihydrooxazole)]palladium-catalyzed stereoselective allylic

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
 ED Entered STN: 10 Dec 1994
 GI



AB Boron trifluoride reacted with 2,2'-dipyridylamine and its N-Me and 6,6'-dimethyl derivs. and 3,3',5,5'-tetraphenyl-6-azapyromethene to give fluorescent β-azavinamidine (1,3,5-triazapenta-1,3-diene) dyes: 10-azapyridomethene-BF₂ complex (I) (λ_f 422 nm, λ_{as} 426 nm), its quaternary 10-Me tetrafluoroborate and 4,6-di-Me derivs. (λ_f 362 and 416 nm, resp.), and 1,3,5,7-tetraphenyl-8-azapyromethene-BF₂ complex (II) (λ_f 696 nm). Treating 3,3',4,4'-tetraphenyl-5,5',6-trimethylpyromethene (prepared in situ from Et 3,4-diphenyl-5-methylpyrrole-2-carboxylate and acetyl chloride) with BF₃ gave 1,2,6,7-tetraphenyl-3,5,8-trimethylpyromethene-BF₂ complex. Absorption for the vinamidine chromophore differed from that for the β-azavinamidine chromophore by a hypsochromic shift of 86 nm in a comparison of a pyridomethene-BF₂ complex with its 10-aza derivative I and by a bathochromic shift of 105 nm in a comparison of a pyromethene-BF₂ complex with the 8-azapyromethene-BF₂ complex II.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:682305 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:282305

TITLE: Fluorescent tricyclic β-azavinamidine-BF₂ complexes

AUTHOR(S): Sathymoorthi, Govindarao; Soong, Mou Ling; Ross, Timothy W.; Boyer, Joseph H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. New Orleans, New Orleans, LA, 70148, USA

SOURCE: Heteroatom Chemistry (1993), 4(6), 603-8
 CODEN: HETCE8; ISSN: 1042-7163

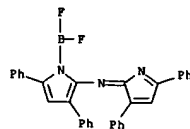
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

IT 154675-05-5p
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of fluorescent tricyclic β-azavinamidine-fluoroboron complexes)

RN 154675-05-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 1-(difluoroboryl)-N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



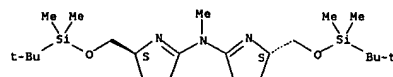
IT 40047-93-6p

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN (Continued)
 substitution)

RN 141362-71-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-[[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-N-[[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-, [S-(R',R')]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

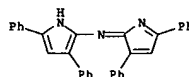


L7 ANSWER 11 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN (Continued)

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction of nitrophenylbutyrophene with ammonium formate for azapyromethene synthesis)

RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 12 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 28 May 1994

AB Polymeric microparticles incorporating ≥ 2 fluorescent dyes having overlapping excitation and emission spectra, resulting in fluorescent microparticles with a desired effective Stoke shift are prepared and used for anal. of biomols., such as DNA and RNA. The fluorescent dyes are polyazaindacene, coumarin, hydrocarbon or substituted hydrocarbon dyes, etc. Thus, 4,4-difluoro-5,7-diphenyl-3-(pyrrol-2-yl)-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-indacene (I) was prepared from 3,5-diphenylpyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde and 2,2'-bipyrrole, and an analog of I (II) was prepared from 3,5-diphenylpyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde and 2,4-dimethylpyrrole. A carboxylate-modified latex microparticle incorporating I and II was prepared and conjugated to oligonucleotide probes to engrailed, inverted and Hox genes for detecting developmentally important mRNA in Zebrafish embryos.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:265320 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:265320

TITLE: Fluorescent microparticles with controllable enhanced Stokes shift

INVENTOR(S): Brinkley, John M.; Haugland, Richard P.; Singer, Victoria L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Probes, Inc., USA

SOURCE: FCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.

CODEN: FIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 11

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9323492	A1	19931125	WO 1993-US4334	19930507
W: CA, JP				
US 5326692	A	19940705	US 1992-882299	19920513
US 5326692	B1	19960430		
EP 596098	A1	19940511	EP 1993-913815	19930507
EP 596098	B1	19980617		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 07508309	T2	19950914	JP 1994-502684	19930507
JP 3442777	B2	20030902		
AT 167511	E	19980715	AT 1993-913815	19930507
CA 2113106	C	20001024	CA 1993-2113106	19930507
JP 2004002851	A2	20040108	JP 2003-128429	20030506
JP 3689412	B2	20050831		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1992-882299 A 19920513

JP 1994-502684 A3 19930507

WO 1993-US4334 W 19930507

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 120:265320

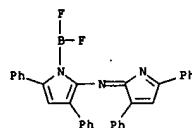
IT 154675-05-SP

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, fluorescent microparticles incorporating, for DNA and RNA anal.)

RN 154675-05-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 1-(difluoroboryl)-N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-, 3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

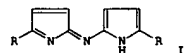
L7 ANSWER 12 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 13 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 1993

GI



AB 5,5'-Diarylazapyrromethines I (R = Ph, 4-MeC6H4, 4-MeOC6H4, 2-thienyl) are conveniently prepared by the reaction of aryl Grignard reagents RMgBr with succinonitrile.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:80754 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:80754

TITLE: A convenient synthesis of azapyrromethines

AUTHOR(S): Bird, Clive W.; Jiang, Lu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., King's Coll., The Strand, WC2R 2LS, UK

SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1992), 33(47), 7253-4

CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 118:80754

IT 145763-14-OP 145763-15-1P 145763-16-2P

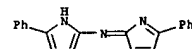
145763-17-3P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

RN 145763-14-0 HCAPLUS

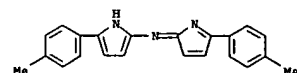
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 5-phenyl-N-(5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

RN 145763-15-1 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 5-(4-methylphenyl)-N-[5-(4-methylphenyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

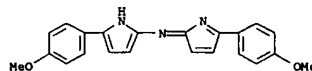


● HCl

RN 145763-16-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

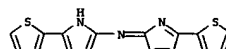
L7 ANSWER 13 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



● HCl

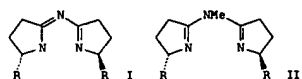
RN 145763-17-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 5-(2-thienyl)-N-[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 13 Jun 1992
 GI

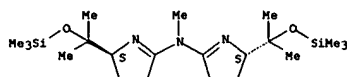


AB C2-sym. 5-aza-semicorrins, e.g., I (R = CH₂OSiMe₂CH₃, CH₂OSiMe₃), are readily prepared in enantiomerically pure form starting from pyrrolidonic acid. Methylation at N(5) leads to neutral bidentate nitrogen ligands, such as II. Copper(I) and palladium(II) complexes of these ligands are efficient enantioselective catalysts for the cyclopropanation of olefins and for allylic nucleophilic substitutions.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:235378 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:235378
 TITLE: 5-Aza-semicorrins: A new class of bidentate nitrogen ligands for enantioselective catalysis
 AUTHOR(S): Leutenegger, Urs; Umbricht, Gisela; Fahrni, Christoph; Von Matt, Peter; Pfaltz, Andreas
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Basel, Basel, CH-4056, Switz.
 SOURCE: Tetrahedron (1992), 48(11), 2143-56
 CODEN: TETRA; ISSN: 0040-4020
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 116:235378
 IT 141362-74-5 141362-75-6

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (catalyst from copper and, for enantioselective cyclopropanation of styrene with diazoacetate, preparation of)
 RN 141362-74-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, N-[(2S)-3,4-dihydro-2-[1-methyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-2-[1-methyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-, (5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

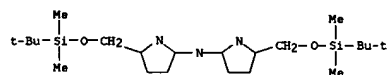
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 141362-75-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-N-[(2S)-2-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-, (5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

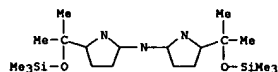
Absolute stereochemistry.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



ONE OR MORE TAUTOMERIC DOUBLE BONDS NOT DISPLAYED IN THE STRUCTURE

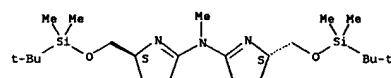
RN 141362-73-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, N-[(2S)-3,4-dihydro-2-[1-methyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[1-methyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-, [S-(R*,R*)-(2)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



ONE OR MORE TAUTOMERIC DOUBLE BONDS NOT DISPLAYED IN THE STRUCTURE

IT 141362-79-0P 141362-81-4P 141362-84-7P
 141380-56-5P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 141362-79-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-N-2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-, monohydride, [S-(R*,R*)-(2)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

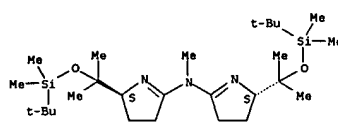


● HI

RN 141362-81-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, N-[(2S)-3,4-dihydro-2-[1-methyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-2-[1-methyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]ethyl]-, monohydride, [S-(R*,R*)-(2)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

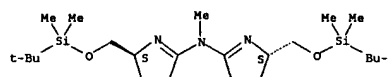


IT 141362-71-2

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (catalysts from copper or palladium and, for enantioselective cyclopropanation or allylic alkylation, preparation of)

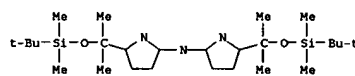
RN 141362-71-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-N-2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-, [S-(R*,R*)-(2)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 141362-67-6P 141362-70-1P 141362-73-4P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation and methylation of)

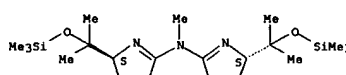
RN 141362-67-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-N-2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-, [S-(R*,R*)-(2)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



ONE OR MORE TAUTOMERIC DOUBLE BONDS NOT DISPLAYED IN THE STRUCTURE

RN 141362-70-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-N-2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-, [S-(R*,R*)-(2)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

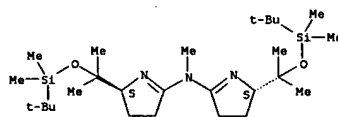
L7 ANSWER 14 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



● HI

RN 141362-84-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-N-2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-1-methylethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-N-methyl-, monohydride, [S-(R*,R*)-(2)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

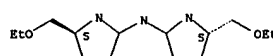
Absolute stereochemistry.



● HI

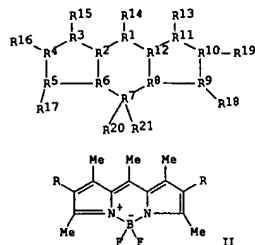
RN 141380-56-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-(ethoxymethyl)-N-2-(ethoxymethyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-, [S-(R*,R*)-(2)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



ONE OR MORE TAUTOMERIC DOUBLE BONDS NOT DISPLAYED IN THE STRUCTURE

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 09 Mar 1991
 GI



AB Comps. having the general formula I (R1-R21 = organic and/or inorg. groups) are described; their use as laser dyes and as agents for photodynamic therapy for neoplastic growths is discussed. Addnl., methods for producing the comds. described by the general formula II with R = H or with R = -SO₃-Na⁺ are claimed. The compound described by the general formula II with R = -SO₃-Na⁺ was used as a laser dye (lasing threshold 10 kV; lasing wavelength range 545-585 nm) and as a photodynamic therapy agent against cancerous tumors in female Sprague-Dawley rats (tumor necrosis observed within 4 days; >75% tumor destruction) and in 2 human female subjects (substantial reduction in growth size over 3-6 wk).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:91588 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:91588
 TITLE: Fluorescent chemical compositions useful as laser dyes and photodynamic therapy agents, and methods for their use
 INVENTOR(S): Boyer, Joseph H.; Morgan, Lee Roy
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 41 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

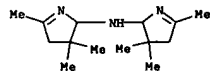
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 361936	A2	19900404	EP 1989-309921	19890928
EP 361936	A3	19910403		
EP 361936	B1	19960124		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 4916711	A	19900410	US 1988-251188	19880929
AT 133418	E	19960215	AT 1989-309921	19890928

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 17 Aug 1990

AB Treatment of 2,2-disubstituted 1,4-diketones with NH₃(l) gives high yields of isolable isomeric 2-hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrroles, many of which can be dehydrated to 3H-pyrroles together, in certain cases, with isomeric methylenepyrrolines. When heated in HOAc with NH₄OAc, the diketones yield 2H-pyrroles, sometimes in admist. with 3H-pyrroles, from which they are formed by rearrangement. The diketones are prepared from nitro ketones by the Nef reaction, as well as by other methods.

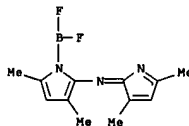
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:458827 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:58827
 TITLE: Synthesis and chemistry of azolenines. Part 16. Preparation of both 3H- and 2H-pyrroles from 2,2-disubstituted 1,4-diketones via the Paal-Knorr reaction, and isolation of intermediate 2-hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrroles
 AUTHOR(S): Lui, Kon Hung; Sammes, Michael P.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Hong Kong, Hong Kong
 SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 1: Organic and Bio-Organic Chemistry (1972-1999) (1990), (3), 457-68
 CODEN: JCPRB4; ISSN: 0300-922X
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 113:58827
 IT 129260-14-OP

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)
 RN 129260-14-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,4-dihydro-3,3,5-trimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-yl)-3,4-dihydro-3,3,5-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



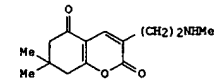
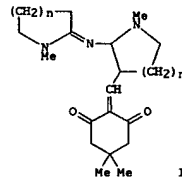
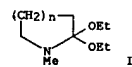
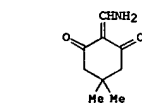
L7 ANSWER 15 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 JP 02196865 A2 19900803 JP 1989-252518 19890929
 JP 2880534 B2 19990412

PRIORITY APPL. INFO.: MARPAT 114:91588
 US 1988-251188 A 19830929
 OTHER SOURCE(S):
 IT 130876-51-6
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (reaction of, in tricyclic compound preparation)
 RN 130876-51-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 1-(difluoroboryl)-N-(3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 17 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 1988

GI

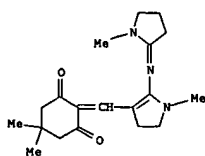


AB Treating cyclohexanedione I with amide acetals II (n = 1, 2) in PhMe gave 80 and 70% pyrrole and piperidine derivs. III which (n = 1) was heated in aqueous HCl to give 80% coumarin derivative IV.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:406372 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:6372
 TITLE: Acetals of lactams and acid amides. 49. Reaction of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and N-methyl-2-piperidone acetals with enamino diketones
 AUTHOR(S): Shamazarov, A. K.; Solov'eva, N. P.; Chistyakov, V. V.; Sheinker, Yu. N.; Grank, V. G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Vses. Nauchno-Issled. Khim. Farm. Inst., Moscow, 119815, USSR
 SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1987), (11), 1477-82
 CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0453-8234
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 109:6372
 IT 114920-62-6P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (preparation and intramol. cyclization of, oxocoumarin from)
 RN 114920-62-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,3-Cyclohexanedione, 2-[[[4,5-dihydro-1-methyl-2-[[1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinylidene)amino]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methylene]-5,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 18 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 1986

AB Treatment of DMF or Me3CONMe2 with ClCONCO in the presence of SbCl5 afforded title salts Me2NCR:N+CO SbCl6- (I; R = H, Me3C). An X-ray diffraction anal. of I (R = H) confirmed the proposed structure. The heterocumulenes I reacted with aldehydes, ketones and tertiary carbamides to give amino-substituted 2-azaallenium salts (e.g., Me2NCH:N+CPH2 SbCl6-) in high yields.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:590190 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:190190

TITLE: Amino-substituted 1-oxa-3-azabutatrienium salts: preparation, structure and reaction with carbonyl compounds

AUTHOR(S): Mueller, Edgar; Orama, Olli; Huttner, Gottfried;

Jochims, Johannes C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fak. Chem., Univ. Konstanz, Konstanz, D-7750, Fed.

Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Tetrahedron (1985), 41(24), 5901-12

CODEN: TETRAH; ISSN: 0040-4020

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 105:190190

IT 104543-59-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

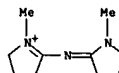
RN 104543-59-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2H-Pyrrolium, 3,4-dihydro-1-methyl-5-[(1-methyl-2-pyrroldinylidene)amino]-, (OC-6-11)-hexachloroantimonate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CH 1

CRN 104543-58-0

CMF C10 H18 N3



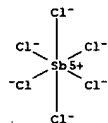
CH 2

CRN 17949-89-2

CMF C16 Sb

CCI CCS

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 19 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

AB Porphinoids, both existing and hypothetical systems, are represented by graphs at the nearest-neighbor level of approximation. By dimer covering of these graphs characteristic and reference polynomials are obtained and the topol. resonance energy is calculated. Aromatic stabilization of porphyrins is mainly due to the high topol. resonance energy value of the pyrrole-type rings, while aromatic stabilization of phthalocyanines is due mainly to high resonance stabilization of the indole-type rings.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:406242 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:6242

TITLE: On the topological resonance energy of porphins and related structures

AUTHOR(S): Ilic, P.; Trinajstić, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: "Rugjer Boskovic" Inst., Zagreb, 41001, Yugoslavia

SOURCE: Croatica Chemica Acta (1981), 53(4), 591-9

CODEN: CCACAA; ISSN: 0011-1643

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

IT 77889-51-1 77889-52-2 77889-58-8

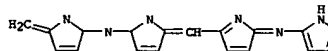
77889-59-9

RL: PREP (Properties)

(topol. resonance energy of)

RN 77889-51-1 HCAPLUS

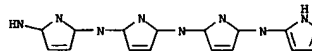
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[5-[[5-[(2-methylene-2H-pyrrol-5-yl)amino]-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]methyl]-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



ONE OR MORE TAUTOMERIC DOUBLE BONDS NOT DISPLAYED IN THE STRUCTURE

RN 77889-52-2 HCAPLUS

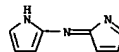
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-[5-[[5-[(5-amino-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)amino]-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]amino]-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



ONE OR MORE TAUTOMERIC DOUBLE BONDS NOT DISPLAYED IN THE STRUCTURE

RN 77889-58-8 HCAPLUS

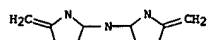
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 77889-59-9 HCAPLUS

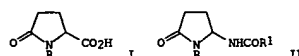
CN 2H-Pyrrol-5-amine, 2-methylene-N-(2-methylene-2H-pyrrol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



ONE OR MORE TAUTOMERIC DOUBLE BONDS NOT DISPLAYED IN THE STRUCTURE

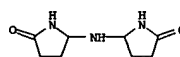
L7 ANSWER 20 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
GI

AB Two routes to new 2-pyrrolidinones having various N functions at the 5-position were described. The modified Curtius reaction of pyroglutamic acid derivs. I (R = H, CO2CH2Ph) with diphenylphosphoryl azide gave 5-alkoxycarbonyl-amino-2-pyrrolidinones II (R = H; R1 = Me3C, CO2CH2Ph, CH2Ph) in one step. Furthermore, the substitution reaction of 5-ethoxy-2-pyrrolidinone with nucleophiles (amines, carbamates, amide, indole, and diethylaniline) efficiently gave 5-substituted-2-pyrrolidinones. 5-Amino-2-pyrrolidinone was also prepared

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:47054 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:47054
TITLE: Synthesis of 5-amino-2-pyrrolidinone and its derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Kosugi, Yoshiyuki; Hamaguchi, Humiko; Nagasaka, Tatsuo; Ozawa, Naganori; Ohki, Sadao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo Coll. Pharmacy, Hachioji, 192-03, Japan
SOURCE: Heterocycles (1980), 14(9), 1245-9
CODEN: HETCYAM; ISSN: 0385-5414
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 94:47054
IT 76284-19-0P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 76284-19-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 5,5'-iminobis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 21 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

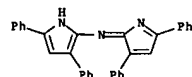
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB The title pyrrolidinone (I; R = R1 = H, R2 = Ph) (II), its N-methyl analog I (R = Me, R1 = H, R2 = Ph) (III) and I (R = H, R1 = R2 = Ph) were prepared by treating a keto amide R2COCH2CHPhCONH2 with ammonium acetate either with heating or with acid catalysis. Thus PhCOCH2CHPhCONH2 from cleavage of 3,5-diphenyl-2-(5H)-furanone (IV) was treated with AcONH4 to give II; if concentrated solns. were used, the dimer V (X = NH) was the principal product. Conversely, preparation of III requires concentrated solns. and III does not dimerize, probably for steric reasons. The analogous cyclization with PhCOCH2CHPhCO2H to give IV requires dehydration by Ac2O; the dimer V (X = O) occurs with a trace of base. Treating II or I (R = H, R1 = R2 = Ph) with AcCl gives VI; III under the same conditions does not react.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:84166 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:84166
TITLE: 3,5-Diphenyl-3-pyrrolin-2-one and related compounds. Dimerization and acylation
AUTHOR(S): Rio, Guy; Masure, Daniel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Paris VI, Paris, Fr.
SOURCE: Bulletin de la Societe Chimique de France (1972), (12), 4604-10
CODEN: BSCFAS; ISSN: 0037-8968
LANGUAGE: Journal
French

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
IT 40047-93-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 22 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

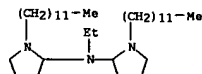
AB The light stability of polyolefins such as polypropylene (I) is increased by blending the polymer with N,N-bis(3-stearamidopropyl)methylamine (II), e.g. 0.29% tertiary amine N content in the polymer), 1,3-bis(N-butyl-4-piperidyl)propane, N,N'-bis(3-stearamidopropyl)piperazine, III, or a similar tertiary amine. The stabilized I is especially useful for fibers and films that retain much of their tensile strength during prolonged exposure to light. Thus, 200 g stearic acid was heated to 125° treated with 50.8 g [H2N(C H2)3]2NMe during 5 min, heated to 175° during 6 hr, cooled under N, re crystallized from 1:1 MeOH-acetone, and dried in vacuo to give 210 g II, m. 96-8°. A 3:37 II-I mixture was prepared and extruded to give fibers having tensile strength 3.5g/denier. After exposure to sunlight (50,000 Langley units), the tensile strength was 1.4 g/denier. A control sample of I containing 0.5% 2-hydroxy-4-octoxybenzophenone as the light stabilizer had no tensile strength after the same exposure to sunlight.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:44549 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:44549
TITLE: Stabilized polyolefins
INVENTOR(S): Bonkowski, Joseph E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Inc.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 24 pp.
CODEN: GWXKEX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1923747		19691211	DE 1969-1923747	19690509
FR 2009878			FR	
GB 1230293			GB	
US 3547875		19701215	US	19690411
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	19680513
			US	19690411

IT 26150-32-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(light stabilizers, for olefin polymers)

RN 26150-32-3 HCAPLUS
CN Pyrrolidine, 2,2'-(ethylamino)bis[1-dodecyl- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 23 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

AB Di- and tetrasubstituted 2-pyrroleazamethine dyes were prepared by the interaction of the appropriate propionitrile with a H₂NOH salt. Thus, 4.77 g. BzCH₂CH₂CN, 4.2 g. H₂NOH.HCl (Ia) and 20 cc. EtOH were refluxed 1 hr. to give bis-(5-phenyl-2-pyrrole)azamethine-2HCl (II) as bronze crystals; purple needles from CSHSN (except where noted the salts were bronze colored and m. above 300°). The mono-HCl m. 242° (from BuOH). The sulfate was bronze. II was also obtained by refluxing for 1.5 hrs. 22 g. BzCH₂CH(CN)CO₂H, 14 g. Ia, and 100 cc. EtOH. In similar fashion, the following bis 5-substituted 2-pyrroleazamethine-di-HCl derivs. were prepared: p-anisyl, coppery; p-HOC₆H₄, green; 1-ClO₂H₇, 2-ClH₃S; and p-tolyl. BzCH₂CHPhCN (III) 4.7 g., 1.4 g. Ia, and 20 cc. HOC₂H₄CH₂OH (IV) were heated for 2 hrs. at 120° to give bis-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrole)azamethine (V), as coppery crystals, m. 286° (from PhNO₂). Use of BuOH instead of IV and refluxing for 2 hrs. gave V.2HCl (VI) as a purple solid which acquired a coppery sheen due to hydrolysis of VI to V. V was also prepared by heating 4.7 g. III, 1.4 g. Ia, and 20 cc. HCONH₂ in an oil bath at 120°. Gas evolution occurred at 90° (internal temperature), and the temperature rose to 150° when V separated. These products are stable blue dyes used in color photography. BzCH₂CH₂CN, colorless blades, m. 76° (67% yield); p-HOC₆H₄COCH₂CH₂CN, colorless needles, m. 95° (71% yield) (acid m. 144°); p-HOC₆H₄COCH₂CH₂CN, needles, m. 157° (95% yield); β-2-furoylpropionitrile, needles, m. 74-6° (acid, fawn needles, m. 119° (95% yield)) were prepared for use in preparation of I. Cf. C.A. 40, 366.3.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:43528 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:43528

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:7848a-d

TITLE: Azamethine dyes

INVENTOR(S): Knott, Edward B.

PATENT ASSIGNER(S): Eastman Kodak Co.

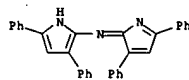
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	US 2469830		19490510	US 1947-748839	19470517
IT	40047-93-6, Azamethine, 2-bis-(3,5-diphenylpyrrole)-				
	857421-42-2, 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[5-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride				
	(preparation of)				
RN	40047-93-6 HCAPLUS				
CN	1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl-				
	(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

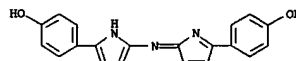


RN 857421-42-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[5-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN (Continued)

pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



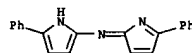
● 2 HCl

IT 496875-08-2, 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-phenyl-2-(5-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino)-

(salts)

RN 496875-08-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 5-phenyl-N-(5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 24 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB BzCH₂CH₂CN (I) (15.9 g.), 28 g. NH₂OH.HCl, and 150 cc. industrial EtOH, refluxed 2 hrs., give 87.7% (crude) bis-2-(5-phenylpyrrole)azamethine-2HCl (II, R = Ph), purple needles from CSHSN, no definite m.p.; EtOH gives the mono-HCl salt; sulfate, bronze (from the sulfate of NH₂OH); the following were similarly prepared, R being given: p-tolyl, bronze, 49.8%; p-bromophenyl, gold-green, 41.5%; p-chlorophenyl, purple, 55%; p-hydroxyphenyl, green; p-methoxyphenyl, coppery, 57%; m-hydroxyphenyl, green, 40%; m-methoxyphenyl, coppery, 46.5%; 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl, coppery, 52%; 1-naphthyl, purple, 44.5%; 2-naphthyl, purple, 37%; 2-thienyl, green, 23%. β-2-furoylpropionitrile and 2-benzofuryl-2-cyanoethyl ketone gave only brown solids. BzCH₂CHPhCN (4.7 g.), 1.4 g. NH₂OH.HCl, and 20 cc. (CH₂OH)₂, heated 2 hrs. at 120°, give 6.7% bis-2-(3,5-diphenylpyrrole)azamethine, coppery, m. 286° with HCONH₂ the yield is 17.8%; in BuOH, the deep blue solution on cooling deposits the dye salt, which is hydrolyzed on standing in the air. I does not form a dye on heating in HCO₂NH₄ in the presence of air. BzCH₂CH₂CONH₂ (7.08 g.) and 5.8 g. NH₂OH.HCl in 20 cc. HCONH₂, heated at 120°, give 0.5 g. of a dye, brassy plates, which may be bis-3-(2-keto-5-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrrolylidene) (III); in CSHSN it gives a magenta solution; it sublimes with some decomposition, giving red vapors; it is readily decolorized in CSHSN with aqueous Na dithionite. III results in very small yields in the absence of NH₂OH.HCl. The properties of III agree with those of the dye prepared by Klobb from BzCH₂CH(CN)CO₂H (Ann. chim. phys. 10, 184 (1897)). The new dyes exhibit remarkable color reactions with concentrated H₂SO₄; these are listed. The mechanism of the formation of II is obscure, since no intermediates could be isolated; some possible steps are discussed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1948:4135 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 42:4135

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 42:885a-g

TITLE: PCyclopropylpropionitriles. II. Conversion into

bis-2-(5-cyclopropylpyrrole)azamethine salts

AUTHOR(S): Knott, Edward B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kodak Ltd., Walsall, UK

SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1947) 1196-1201

CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

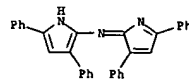
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

IT 40047-93-6, 2H-Pyrrolenine, 2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrolylimino)-3,5-diphenyl- 857421-03-5, 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-[5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride 857421-27-3, 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[5-(2-naphthyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride 857421-31-9, 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(m-methoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(m-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride 857421-09-7, 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride 857421-69-3, 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-[5-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride (preparation of)

RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl-

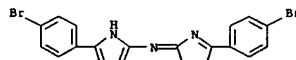
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 24 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN (Continued)

RN 857421-03-5 HCAPLUS

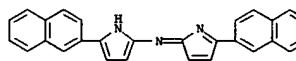
CN 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-[5-(p-bromophenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 2 HCl

RN 857421-27-3 HCAPLUS

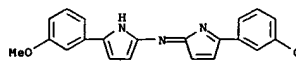
CN 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[5-(2-naphthyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 2 HCl

RN 857421-31-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(m-methoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(m-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

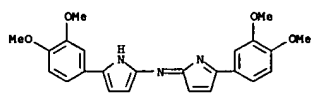


● 2 HCl

RN 857421-63-7 HCAPLUS

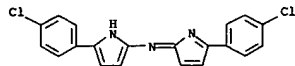
CN 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



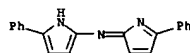
●2 HCl

RN 857421-69-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-[5-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-, dihydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

IT 496875-08-2, 2H-Pyrrolenine, 5-phenyl-2-[5-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino]- (salts)
 RN 496875-08-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 5-phenyl-N-(5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 25 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

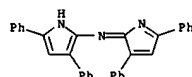
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Tetraaryldipyrromonomethines (I) of the general formula in which R₁ are aryl radicals of the benzene or naphthalene series, R₂ are H, aryl, alkyl, silylamino, benzylideneamino or acylamino, and A is H or C-R, in which R is H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl or heterocyclic, are converted to metal complexes, which dye wool, by reaction with finely divided Cu, Zn, Ni, Co, Cr, and Cd, or their salts. Suitable I are 2,2',4,4'-tetraphenylazadipyrromethine (II), the disulfonic acid (III) of II, 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis(p-methoxyphenyl) azadipyrromethine, 2,2',4,4'-tetraphenylazadipyrromethine (IV), 2,2',4-triphenyl-4'-(p-methoxyphenyl)dipyrromonomethine, 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis(p-dimethylaminophenyl)azadipyrromethine (V), and 2,2',4,4'-tetraphenyl-meso-phenyldipyrromonomethine. Thus, 1 g. of II, 0.5 g. of Cu(OAc)₂ and 50 g. of BuOH are boiled for 1 hr. yielding VI, a copper, brown crystalline substance which is slightly soluble in PhNO₂, dioxane, pyridine, and dimethylformamide forming blue soles. Co, Ni, and Zn(OAc)₂ yield similar products. Substitution of II by IV yields a Cu complex somewhat similar to VI and which can be crystallized from pyridine-MeOH in the form of platelets. When III is dyed on wool from an acid bath and the wool is treated with CuSO₄, a green dye is formed. V, on treatment with MeI, yields VII which is converted to a reddish blue Cu complex on reaction with Cu(OAc)₂. Cf. C.A. 40, 366.3, 367.4.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1946:39838 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 40:39838
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:7648d-1,7649a-b
 TITLE: Metal complexes of tetraaryldipyrromonomethines for dyeing wool
 INVENTOR(S): Rogers, Maurice A. T.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2407346		19460910	US 1943-494120	19430709
IT 40047-93-6				
(metal complexes of, and of its disulfonic acid)				
RN 40047-93-6				
CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L7 ANSWER 26 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

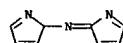
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB A new class of blue coloring matters is described, having the formula in which R is a Ph or naphthyl radical and R' is H or a nonreactive aryl, alkyl, or acylated amino group. These substances may be prepared by heating together in a solvent a 5-nitroso-2,4-diarylpyrrole (I) with a 2,4-diarylpyrrole, in the presence of AcOH or Ac₂O; or by heating I (or the HCl salt) to about 190°; or by oxidizing I, e.g., with atmospheric O. For example, 150 parts by weight of 1-nitro-2,4-diphenyl-4-butanone is mixed with 450 parts of HCONH₂; heating to 120° causes a blue color and after 1/4 h. at 190°, blue needles form. When the mixture is cooled and diluted with 750 parts of MeOH, a precipitate of 2,2',4,4'-tetraphenylazadipyrromethine (II) forms. If 52 parts of 1-nitro-2,4-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-4-butanone are heated with 160 of HCONH₂, 2,2',4,4'-tetrakis(p-methoxyphenyl)azadipyrromethine may be precipitated by addition of 250 parts of EtOH. Similarly 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)azadipyrromethine may be made starting from 1-nitro-2-(p-methoxyphenyl)-4-phenyl-4-butanone, m. 66°; 2,2'-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-4,4'-diphenylazadipyrromethine, from 1-nitro-2-phenyl-4-(p-methoxyphenyl)-4-butanone, m. 92-3°; 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis(m-nitrophenyl)azadipyrromethine, from 1-nitro-2-(m-nitrophenyl)-4-phenyl-4-butanone, m. 74.7°; 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis(m-hydroxyphenyl)azadipyrromethine, from 1-nitro-2-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-4-phenyl-4-butanone, m. 74.7°; 2,2'-dimethylaminophenylazadipyrromethine, from 1-nitro-2-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-4-phenyl-4-butanone, m. 114-15°; 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)azadipyrromethine, from 1-nitro-2-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-4-phenyl-4-butanone [the nitrobutanones were prepared by addition of MeNO₂ to the corresponding benzylidenacetophenone] II from BzCH₂CHPhCN (or the oxime, m. 140-1°) [from PhCH₂CHCOPh + HCN]; 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)azadipyrromethine, from 1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-benzoylpropionitrile; 2,2'-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-4,4'-diphenylazadipyrromethine, from p-MeOC₆H₄COCH₂CHPhCN; II, from 1-nitro-2,4-diphenyl-4-butanone oxime, m. 110°; and 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis(p-dimethylaminophenyl)azadipyrromethine, from 1-nitro-2-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-4-phenyl-4-butanone oxime, m. 123°. A mixture of 4 parts of 5-nitroso-2,4-diphenylpyrrole (III) HCl and 5 parts of 3-benzamido-2,4-diphenylpyrrole in 250 parts of AcOH, refluxed for 1 h. and diluted with 500 parts of EtOH, yields 2,2',4,4'-tetraphenyl-3-benzamidoazadipyrromethine. 5-Amino-2,4-diphenylpyrrole, m. 155-6°, is oxidized by passing air through a boiling EtOH solution to give II. Also 125 parts of III, 110 of 2,4-diphenylpyrrole, 250 of AcOH, and 50 of Ac₂O, heated at 100° for 30 min., yield 250 parts of II. It also results from heating 1 part of 1-nitro-2,4-diphenyl-4-butanone with 5 parts of aqueous NH₃ (d. 0.88) at 180° for 12 h. An alternate method of preparation involves heating 1 part of the nitriles with 5 parts of HCONH₂ at 180° in the presence of air: thus, α-(1-naphthyl)-β-benzoylpropionitrile [by addition of HCN to the chalcone, from 1-naphthaldehyde (IV) + MeCOPh], m. 84°, gives 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-di(1-naphthyl) azadipyrromethine; α-phenyl-β-(2-naphthyl)propionitrile [by addition of HCN to the chalcone, m. 106°, from BzH + 2-acetonaphthone (V)], m. 124°, 4,4'-diphenyl-2,2'-di(2-naphthyl)azadipyrromethine; α-(1-naphthyl)-β-(2-naphthyl)propionitrile [by addition of HCN to the chalcone, m. 161°, from IV + V], 2,2'-di(2-naphthyl)-4,4'-di(1-naphthyl)azadipyrromethine. 2,2',4,4'-Triphenyl-4'-(1-naphthyl)azadipyrromethine results from refluxing 27 parts of 2-phenyl-4-(1-naphthyl)pyrrole, 28 of 5-nitrosodiphenylpyrrole, 100 of AcOH and 10 of Ac₂O. Dye-suitable soluble comds. result from sulfonation (cf. following abstract) and isolation of the Na salts, or from the formation of the quaternary dimethiodides.

L7 ANSWER 26 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

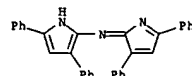
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1946:2224 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 40:2224
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:366c-1,367a-c
 TITLE: Azadipyrromethines, a new class of dyes
 INVENTOR(S): Rogers, Maurice A. T.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2382914		19450814	US 1942-457228	19420903
IT 873975-69-0				
(derivs.)				
RN 873975-69-0				
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-(2-pyrrolylimino)- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



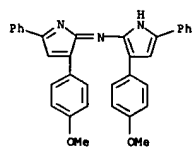
IT 40047-93-6, 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrolylimino)-3,5-diphenyl- 768377-92-0, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-[3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino]-5-phenyl- 858272-95-4, 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrolylimino)-3-(1-naphthyl)-5-phenyl- 873383-34-7, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(1-naphthyl)-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino]-5-phenyl- 873383-35-8, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(1-naphthyl)-5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-(2-naphthyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]- 873385-42-3, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-[3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino]-5-phenyl- 873385-43-4, 2-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino]-3-phenyl- 873969-67-6, 2-Pyrrolenine, 5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[5-(2-naphthyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino]-3-phenyl- 873975-71-5, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino]-5-phenyl- 873975-72-6, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-2-[3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino]-5-phenyl- 873975-75-8, 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-[3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolylimino]-3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)- 873975-77-0, 2-Pyrrolenine, 4-benzamido-2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrolylimino)-3,5-diphenyl- (preparation of)

RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

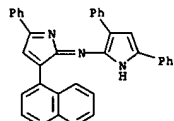


RN 768377-92-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrolylimino]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

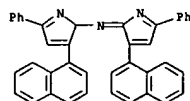
L7 ANSWER 26 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



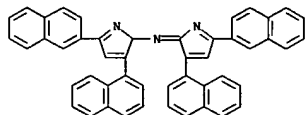
RN 858272-95-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrylimino)-3-(1-naphthyl)-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



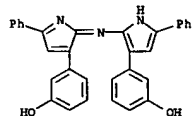
RN 873383-34-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(1-naphthyl)-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



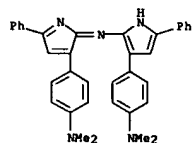
RN 873383-35-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(1-naphthyl)-5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-(2-naphthyl)-2-pyrrylimino]- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



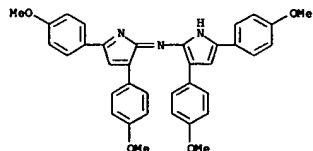
L7 ANSWER 26 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



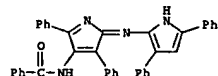
RN 873975-73-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-2-[3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 873975-75-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-[3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

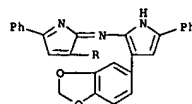


RN 873975-77-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 4-benzamido-2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrylimino)-3,5-diphenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

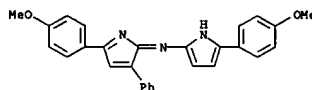


L7 ANSWER 26 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

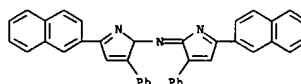
RN 873385-42-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-[3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 873385-43-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 873969-67-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[5-(2-naphthyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 873975-71-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

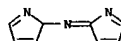
L7 ANSWER 27 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

AB Furfural (I) is converted to furan (II) catalytically in 85-90% yield by passing a mixture of steam and I, in a mol. ratio of 2:1 to 6:1, over ZnO, combined with V, Cr, W, Mo, or U oxides at temps. above 200°. For a typical run, the catalyst (1 l.) was placed in a vertical steel tube and reduced with H at 400°. A mixture of 300 mL of I and 360 mL of H₂O per h. was pumped through a vaporizer, and the reaction products were passed to a train of condensers held successively at 0° and -60°. An initial temperature of 420° was raised slowly to maintain evolution of 2 mols. of off-gas (mostly H and CO₂) per mol. of I admitted. Regeneration of the catalyst with air, followed by reduction with H, resulted in improved activity, and the yield of II (b. 31-2°) remained 85-90%. The catalyst was prepared by addition of 766 g. of (NH₄)₂CrO₄ in 2700 mL of H₂O to 2700 mL of a solution containing 2100 g. of Zn liquor (containing 55.2% ZnSO₄·7H₂O) and 225 g. MnSO₄·4H₂O. The slurry precipitated was neutralized with 330 mL of 28% NH₃, diluted to double volume, and filtered. The precipitate was dried at 110°, ignited for 4 h. at 400°, and formed into 3/16" pellets.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1946:2223 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 40:2223
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:366a-c
TITLE: Furan
INVENTOR(S): Whitman, Gerald M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2374149	-----	19450417	US 1943-479151	19430313
IT 873975-69-0	-----	2-Pyrrolenine, 2-(2-pyrrylimino)-		
		(derivs.)		
RN 873975-69-0	-----	2-Pyrrolenine, 2-(2-pyrrylimino)-		
CN		2-Pyrrolenine, 2-(2-pyrrylimino)- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)		



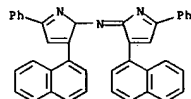
L7 ANSWER 28 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA issue.

AB The new compds. are useful for dyeing textiles. They are prepared by heating 1-nitromethyl- or 1-cyano-1,3-diaryl-3-propanones (which may contain a nonreactive substituent in position 2) or simple functional deriva. of these ketones, e.g., their oximes, with NH₃ or with an NH₃-yielding reagent. An oxidizing agent should be present when the 1-cyanopropanones are used. The following compds. were prepared: 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis-(p-methoxyphenyl)azadipyrromethine; 2,2'-bis-(p-methoxyphenyl)-4,4'-diphenylazadipyrromethine; 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis-(m-nitrophenyl)azadipyrromethine; 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis-(m-hydroxyphenyl)azadipyrromethine; 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)azadipyrromethine; 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-bis-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)azadipyrromethine; 2,2',4,4'-tetrakis-(p-methoxyphenyl)azadipyrromethine; 2,2',4,4'-tetraphenylazadipyrromethine. The new class of compds. has the following general formula where each R stands for an aryl radical, substituted or not, the same or different, and each R' stands for H or for a nonreactive substituent, the same or different. The following addnl. compds. of this class were prepared by the use of the substituted pyrroles described in Brit. 554,102-3 (C. A. 39, 310.7). 2,2',4'-triphenyl-4'-(p-methoxyphenyl)-azadipyrromethine; 2,2',4,4'-tetraphenyl-3-benzamido-azadipyrromethine; 2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-di-1-naphthylazadipyrromethine; 4,4'-diphenyl-2,2'-di-2-naphthylazadipyrromethine; 2,2'-di-2-naphthyl-4,4'-di-1-naphthylazadipyrromethine; 2,2',4'-triphenyl-4'-(1-naphthyl)azadipyrromethine. The preparation of monosulfonic and disulfonic acids of some of these compds. is also described.

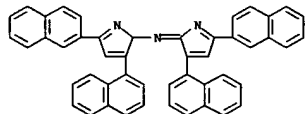
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1945:8237 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 39:8237
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 39:1296g-1,1297a-c
 TITLE: New coloring matters
 INVENTOR(S): Rogers, Maurice A. T.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 554101		19430621	GB 1941-16276	19411127
IT 40047-93-6,	2-Pyrroline,	2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrylimino)-3,5-		
diphenyl- 768377-92-0,	2-Pyrroline,	3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-[3-		
(p-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- 858272-71-6,	2-Pyrroline,	2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-diphenyl-		
873383-34-7,	2-Pyrroline,	3-(1-naphthyl)-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl-		
873383-35-8,	2-Pyrroline,	3-(1-naphthyl)-5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-(2-naphthyl)-2-		
pyrrylimino]- 873385-42-3,	2-Pyrroline,	3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-[3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-		
pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- 873385-43-4,	2-Pyrroline,	5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3-		
phenyl- 873969-67-6,	2-Pyrroline,	5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[5-(2-naphthyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3-phenyl-		
873969-68-7,	2-Pyrroline,	2-[3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-diphenyl-		
873975-71-4,	2-Pyrroline,	3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl-		
873975-73-6,	2-Pyrroline,	3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-2-[3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-5-		

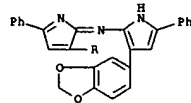
L7 ANSWER 28 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



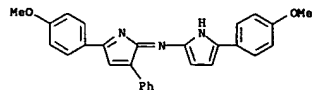
RN 873383-35-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 3-(1-naphthyl)-5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-(2-naphthyl)-2-pyrrylimino]- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 873385-42-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-[3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



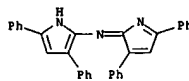
RN 873385-43-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



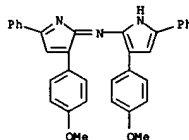
RN 873969-67-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 5-(2-naphthyl)-2-[5-(2-naphthyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3-

L7 ANSWER 28 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- 873975-75-8, 2-Pyrroline, 2-[3-bis-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-bis-(p-methoxyphenyl)- 873975-77-0, 2-Pyrroline, 4-benzamido-2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrylimino)-3,5-diphenyl- (prepn. of)

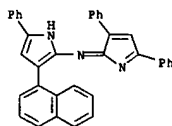
RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 768377-92-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

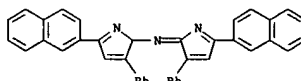


RN 858272-71-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-diphenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

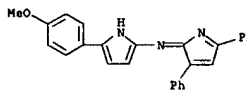


RN 873383-34-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 3-(1-naphthyl)-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

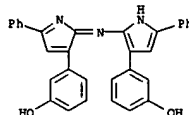
L7 ANSWER 28 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



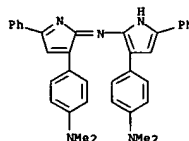
RN 873969-68-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 2-[3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-diphenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 873975-71-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



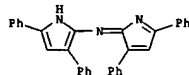
RN 873975-73-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-2-[3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 873975-75-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 2-[3-bis-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-bis-(p-methoxyphenyl)- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

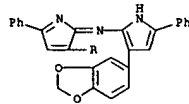
L7 ANSWER 30 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 The picrate and chloroplatinate dissociate on attempted crystallization. The AcOH soln. of III becomes blue on heating. The concd. H₂SO₄ soln. is canary yellow and becomes violet on heating. III gives a blue color with the Ehrlich reagent. It couples with diazo compounds to give colored products. BzCH₂CH₂(CO₂H/OMe-p)CN with Raney Ni gives 2-phenyl-4-p-anisylpyrroline, b₇ 232-8°, m. 27° (picrate, pale yellow, m. 156-8°); Se at 250° gives 2-phenyl-4-p-anisylpyrrole (VI), m. 197-9°. p-MeOC₆H₄COCH₂CHPhCN gives 4-phenyl-2-p-anisylpyrroline, pale yellow, m. 74-5° (picrate, canary yellow, m. 180-1°); 4-phenyl-2-p-anisylpyrrole (VII), m. 205-7°. III in EtOH-HCl with NaNO₂ gives the 5-NO deriv. (VIII), green, m. 139-40°; HCl salt, orange-brown, m. 190° (decomposes); VI yields a 5-NO deriv. (IX), green, m. 176-7° (decomposes); HCl salt, red to transmitted light; VII yields a 5-NO deriv., the HCl salt of which (with 1 mol. MeOH), yellow, decomposes at 170°. VIII and III in AcOHAc₂O, heated on a steam bath for 0.5 h., give 95% of II. VI and the HCl salt of VIII in AcOH, refluxed 1 h., give 2,2',4'-triphenyl-4'-p-anisylazadipyrromethine, Cu-colored, m. 256-7°; this also results from the HCl salt of IX and III. O₂NCH₂CHPhCH₂Ac and 3 parts HCONH₂, heated 0.5 h., give a brown product which does not resemble II. O₂NCH₂(CHPhCH₂Bz)₂ [m. 230° (decomposes)] and I or HCONH₂ gave no blue color. Chalcone and EtCH₂NO₂ give γ-nitro-β-phenylhexaphenone in 2 forms, m. 156-8° and 88-90° (separated by the insolubility of the former in cold PhMe); neither form gave a colored product when heated with HCONH₂. γ-Nitro-β-phenylbutyrophene oxime, m. 108-10° (decomposes to a gum on standing); it readily gives the azamethine with I or HCONH₂. BzCH₂CH₂CH₂NO₂ with HCONH₂ gives a red-brown amorphous solid which is not related to the azamethines.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1944:10121 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 38:10121
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 38:1495d-i, 1496a-h
 TITLE: 2,4-Diarylpyrroles. I. Synthesis of 2,4-diarylpyrroles and 2,2',4,4'-tetraarylazadipyrromethines
 AUTHOR(S): Rogers, Maurice A. T.
 SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1943) 590-6
 CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 38:10121
 IT 40047-93-6, 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrylimino)-3,5-diphenyl- (and metal complexes)
 RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

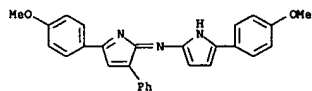


IT 768377-92-0, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-[3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- 858271-80-4, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(p-acetamidophenyl)-2-[3-(p-acetamidophenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- 873385-42-3, 2-Pyrrolenine,

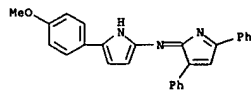
L7 ANSWER 30 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



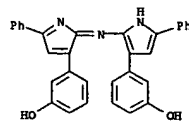
RN 873385-43-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 873969-68-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-[3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-diphenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



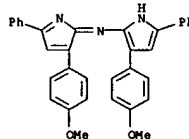
RN 873975-71-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



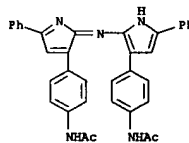
RN 873975-73-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-2-[3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 30 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-[3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- 873385-43-4, 2-Pyrrolenine, 5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-[5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3-phenyl- 873969-68-7, 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-[3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-diphenyl- 873975-71-4, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- 873975-73-6, 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-2-[3-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- 873975-75-8, 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-[3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)- (prepn. of)

RN 768377-92-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

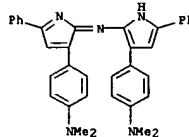


RN 858271-80-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(p-acetamidophenyl)-2-[3-(p-acetamidophenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

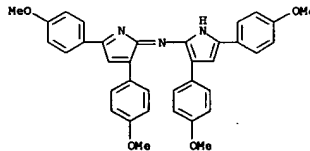


RN 873385-42-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-[3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-2-pyrrylimino]-5-phenyl- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 30 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

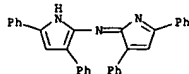


RN 873975-75-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolenine, 2-[3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrylimino]-3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

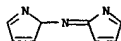


L7 ANSWER 31 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
 ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
 AB 2,2',4,4'-Tetraaryl-5,5'-azadipyrromethines have been prepared by 2 general methods. In the first the 2,4-diarylpyrroles (made by dehydrogenation of the pyrroles) were converted into their 5-nitroso compds. which condensed readily with the α -position of a second mol. of the pyrrole. By the 2nd method the azamethine was obtained by the action of formamide, or certain other simple NH₃-donating substances, on compds. such as ArCH(CH₂NO₂)CH₂COAr' or ArCH(CN)CH₂COAr'. The simplest member of the series made is 2,2',4,4'-tetraphenylazadipyrromethine, an intensely blue compound subliming with little decomposition when heated in the air and with no decomposition when heated in vacuo. The azamethines form metallic compds. analogous to those formed by the true methines.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1943:27258 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 37:27258
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 37:4390h-1,4391a
 TITLE: Tetraarylazadipyrromethines: a new class of synthetic coloring matter
 AUTHOR(S): Rogers, M. A. T.
 SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1943), 151, 504
 CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 IT 40047-93-6, 2-Pyrroline, 2-(3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrrylimino)-3,5-diphenyl- (preparation of)
 RN 40047-93-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrrol-2-amine, N-(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)-3,5-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

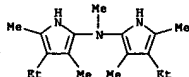


IT 873975-69-0, 2-Pyrroline, 2-(2-pyrrylimino)- (tetraaryl deriv.)
 RN 873975-69-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrroline, 2-(2-pyrrylimino)- (4CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 32 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
 ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
 AB Hitherto, all attempts to use the degradation products of the blood pigment for synthetical purposes have led only to the formation of bisol. pyrroles with the same substituents on both nuclei and since in bilirubin acid has been found a combination of a basic hydroxypyrrole with a pyrrolocarboxylic acid it became most important to prepare a combination of a basic blood pigment derivative with an acid component. Kryptopyrrole (I), which was then to be converted into the aldehyde, was chosen as the starting point but as it is obtained in only 20% yield by the methods of synthesis previously used it was hoped that better results might be obtained by starting from a crystalline substance, such as 2,4-dimethyl-3-acetylpyrrole semicarbazone, m. 203-4°, which could then be reduced to I with hot NaOEt, but the semicarbazone was obtained in only 0.1 g. yield from 0.5 g. of the ketone. 2,4-Dimethyl-3-acetyl-5-carbathoxypyrrole hydrazone, m. 137°, is smoothly obtained, however. Nor need it be isolated: when 6 g. of the ketone is heated 8 hrs. on the H₂O bath with 3 g. N₂H₄·H₂O, then 12 hrs. at 150-60° with 5 g. Na in 75 cc. alc., then distilled with steam and the distillate is extracted with CHCl₃ there is obtained 2.1 g. crude I, yielding 5.5 g. of the picrate, m. 136°. From the part non-volatile with steam can be isolated considerable 2,4-dimethyl-3-acetylpyrrole ketazine, m. 212° (picrate, m. 208°). 2,4-Dimethyl-3-ethyl-5-chloroacetylpyrrole, from the crude I and ClCH₂CN in cold CHCl₃ saturated with HCl and allowed to stand 12 hrs., m. 149°, gives a negative reaction with Ehrlich's reagent in the cold, positive on heating, yields with alc. NHMe₂ in a sealed tube at 100° the HCl salt, m. 201-2°, of the 5-dimethylaminoacetyl derivative C-Kryptopyrrolmethyamine (1 g. from 1 g. I and 0.75 cc. anhydrous HCN in cold CHCl₃ saturated with dry HCl and allowed to stand 1 day), m. 142°; 1 g. boiled in H₂O suspension to disappearance of the NH₃ odor yields 0.1 g. 2,4-dimethyl-3-ethyl-5-formylpyrrole (II), m. 105-6°. Oxime of II, m. 118°, yields a picrate, m. 155°. Semicarbazone, m. 203°; picrate, m. 162°. From 0.6 g. of the semicarbazone heated with Na in alc. at 150-60° for 7 hrs. is obtained phyllopyrrole, isolated as the picrate (0.4 g.), m. 104°. Equimol. amts. of II and 2,4-dimethyl-3-carbathoxypyrrole (III) boiled a short time in a little concentrated HCl yield the HCl salt, m. 212°, of bis-[2,4-dimethyl-3-carbathoxypyrrol]methane, m. 189°. Bis-[2,4-dimethyl-3-ethylpyrryl]methane perchlorate, from II in a little alc. and 20% HClO₄ heated to incipient boiling and allowed to stand several days, becomes discolored 170°, decomps. 240°. With 1 mol. kryptopyrrolocarboxylic acid instead of III, however, 0.06 g. II gives 0.04 g. of the brown-red HCl salt of [2,4-dimethyl-3-propionic acid-pyrryl][2,4-dimethyl-3-ethylpyrryl]methane (IV), m. 215°, and with hemopyrrolocarboxylic acid is obtained the HCl salt of [3-propionic acid-4,5-dimethylpyrryl][2,4-dimethyl-3-ethylpyrryl]methane (V), m. 220°. Complex Cu salts were obtained from the following methenes in alc. with ammoniacal Cu solution: Bis-[2,4-dimethylpyrryl]methane, C₂H₆ON₄Cu (0.2 g. from 0.5 g. of the methene), green needles, mol. weight in boiling C₆H₆ 440, shows in very dilute CHCl₃ solution an absorption band at 1490-515, changed by AcOH to green with production of a band at 1480-50; when the solution is shaken with concentrated HCl the latter becomes faintly pink and shows a faint absorption at 1500-485, while the CHCl₃ solution shows sharp absorption at 1500-450. Cu salts of IV and V, red-brown needles. Cu salt of bis-[hemopyrrolocarboxylic ester]methane, crystals with a green shimmer, shows a sharp absorption band in very dilute alc. solution at 1520-10. 2,4-Dimethyl-3-acetylpyrrole-5-carboxamide (0.8 g. from 4 g. of the Et ester heated 6

L7 ANSWER 32 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN (Continued)
 hrs. at 150-60° with concd. NH₄OH, m. 260°.
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1923:20774 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 17:20774
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 17:3185g-1,3186a-e
 TITLE: Synthetic experiments with blood pigment cleavage products and complex salt formation in dipyrromethenes. I
 AUTHOR(S): Fischer, Hans; Schubert, Max
 SOURCE: Ber. (1923), 56B, 1202-11
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 IT 861583-63-3, Pyrrole, 2,2'-(methylimino)bis[4-ethyl-3,5-dimethyl- (preparation of)
 RN 861583-63-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Pyrrole, 2,2'-(methylimino)bis[4-ethyl-3,5-dimethyl- (2CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

166.05

503.99

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

-24.00

-24.00

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